A FEMALE CASA-BIANCA.

H.;C. Dodge in Norristown Herald. The girl stewed on the burning deck, For Rockaway she fled, The sun, which blazed down on her neck. Turned all her tresses red. Yet innocent by pa she sat,

While glances shy and warm Shot from beneath her saucy bat At every manlike form. Pa left to see a friend, he told; And then her smile was sweet On Mr. Jones, who growing bold,

Took by her side a seat. The boat rolled on. Jones would not go Without her father's word: That father, at the bar below, Her laugh no longer heard.

She called not loud, "Stay, father, stay, Until thy task is done," She knew, too well, the old man's way-Unconscious of her fun.

The wind had freshened to a gale The boat tossed on the sea, 'Oh, miss," cried Jones, "why art thou pale! Why talkest thou not to me?'

"Speak maiden!" once again, he cried, 'Art ailing! Tell me quick.' And but the drooping maid replied, "Oh, I-I feel so sick."

Upon her brow there came his breath;

He smoothed her frizzled hair, She looked for all the world like death He looked like grim despair. She murmured but once more aloud, "Oh! Jones, a basin-quick!"

Not one was left, for in that crowd

Each female, too, was sick. Oh, where was gallant like to Jones; Or, rather, one so flat? With one heroic smile he groans.

Here, darling, is my hat.'

There came a burst of lightning sound The girl-oh, where was she A spoiling Jones' hat, which crowned His cup of misery.

Oh! knights of old and heroes rare; Oh! lovers, think of that. The noblest thing that perished there Was Jones' new silk hat.

PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

The Horse-Power of the World. It has been estimated that, in 1878, on the 270,000 miles of railroad, there were at work 105,000 locomotives, of an aggregate 30,000,000 horse-power. Taking the nominal horse-power at an effective force equal to that of three horses, and the work of a horse as equal to that of seven men, it will be seen that the steam engines represent the force of nearly 1,000,000,000 men, which is more than double the amount of workers on the face of the globe. The steam engine, which is fed by coal, has, therefore, tripled the productive power

What is Hoar-Frost? The appearance with which the in habitants of England are familiar under the name of hoar-frost is nearly allied to dew. The white incrustation which at such times ornaments the landscape is, indeed, neither more nor less than frozen dew. It is dew deposited at a time when the dew-point of the air stands lower than the freezing-point of water, and when, therefore, the moisture which is abstracted from the air at once presents itself in the form of necdles of ice. The ice spicules are arranged in a somewhat confused and indefinite way, on account of their intimate association with and deposit upon of the radiating objects. The needles project from the frosted surfaces like the short, stiff hairs of a stubby brush, They are most abundantly produced and most lengthened out wherever the radiation of heat is most energetically carried on, as it is at the points and sharp edges of serrated leaves, and each different kind of plant consequently has its own pattern of frosting. Hoar-frost is very rarely seen on smooth, rounded surfaces, and it never appears where radiation is prevented. Screens expanded above and around are, on this account, quite as effective in preventing the occurrence of hoar-frost on plants as they are in obviating the deposit of

A new method of inlaying wood has been contrived by a furniture manufacturing house in England. The process is as follows: A vencer of the same wood as that which the design to be in-

New Method of Inlaying Wood.

haid consists-say sycamore-is glued entirely over the surface of any hard wood, such as American walnut, and allowed to dry thoroughly. The design is then cut out of a zinc plate about one-twentieth of an inch in thickness, and placed upon the veneer. The whole is now subjected to the action of steam, and made to travel between two powerful cast iron rollers of eight inches in diameter by two feet long, over with diamonds, and at intervals two above and two below, which may be brought within any distance of each 000.) On the four interior fronts of the other by screws. The enormous prestriumphal arch of L'Etoile were twelve sure to which the zinc plate is subjected forces it completely into the veneer, and the veneer pto the solid wood beneath it, while the zinc curls up out of he matrix it has thus formed and comes away while the zinc curls up out of the matrix it has thus formed and comes away while the zinc curls up out of the matrix it has thus formed and comes away while the zinc curls up out of the matrix it has thus formed and comes away while the zinc curls up out of the matrix it has thus formed and comes away while the zinc curls up out of the matrix it has thus formed and comes away while the zinc curls up out of the matrix it has thus formed and comes away while the zinc curls up out of the south front, represented the Emperor, with this inscription underneath:

'The happiness of the world is in his hands.'' The second was the cipher of the Emperor and Emperor and Emperor and Emperor would have no bias, it is obvious that they are greatly liable to neath it, while he zinc curls up out of he matrix it has thus formed and comes away sile. That now remains to be done is to plain down the veneer left untouched by the zinc until "She will charm the leisure hours of the a thin shaving is taken off the portion hero." The fourth, a tree: He is the author of our glory; he will render it eternal." The fifth, a sun, rainbow, &c.: forced into the walnut, when the surface being perfectly smooth, the opera-"She anounces to the earth days of serenity." The sixth, an animal, &c. The seventh, on the north front, the tion will be completed. It might be supposed that the result of this foreible compression of the two woods would compression of the two woods would Empress: "She will be to the French leave a ragged edge, but this is not the a tender mother." The eighth, the case, the joint being so singularly per-cipher of the Emperor and Empress:
"We owe to him the happiness of the feet as to be unappreciable to the touch; august spouse, who has given to him so exaulted a place in her thoughts." The indeed, inlaid wood fits more accurately than by the process of fitting, matchninth, the Seine: "His love wil nize the gift he has made us.

Of course, the germ of life is in the

ing, and filling up with glue, as is

practiced in the ordinary mode of in-

egg from the beginning, as no amount

TAKING DIANA'S PHOTOGRAPH. The Way the Astronomers Make the In-

of warmth will produce a bird from a

sterile egg; but with this fact assured.

the hen has sat on her eggs hardly twelve

hours before we find some lineaments of

the head and body of the chicken. The

heart may be seen to beat at the second

day, and the aspect, or shape, is that of

a tiny horseshoe. Blood vessels appear

faint pulsation is distinguishable, one

being the left ventricle and the other

the rudiment of the great artery.

are apparent and on the head five bubbles

are seen, two for the incipient brain,

the front and back of the head. At the

end of the fourth day the auricles, al-

and, with wonderful rapidity, are devel-

oped, four hours afterwards, the intes-

tines, the loins, and the upper jaw. At

the 114th hour two ventricles are visible,

and two drops of blood instead of a

single drop which we had seen previous-

ly. The seventh day the brain begins

to have some consistency and at the 119th

hour of incubation the bill opens and

flesh appears on the breast. Four hours

after, the breast bone is seen, and in

six hours after this the ribs appear,

forming the back of the chicken, and

the bill is distinctly visible, as well as

the gall bladder. The bill becomes

green at the end of 236 hours, and if

we remove the chick from the shell it

evidently moves itself. At the 200th

hour the eyes appear, and 88 hours after,

the ribs are perfect. At the 331st the

spleen draws near the stomach and the

lungs to the chest. About the 15th day

the bill frequently opens and shuts, and

a careful listener can catch the smother-

ed cry of the imprisoned chick at the

end of the 18th day. For the remaining

three days it grows continually, develop-

ing the finishing touches to its various

organs, and to the silken covering of

down which envelops the tiny creature

from glossy beak to slender drumstick.

Strength comes with all the accelerated forces of quickening life, and a few

strokes of the powerful bill sets the

The Pressure of Wind.

smith gives the results of many years'

possible after their occurence, for the

being no less than 93 pounds per square foot. At St. Charles, in 1877, a jail

was destroyed, the wind force required

sundry cases of trains blown off rails

and bridges, etc., blown down by gales

the minimum force required to do the

observed damage, and has considered

this as the maximum force of the wind,

although, of course, it may have been

much higher. Some of the hurricanes

field having cut down everything along a path 46 miles long and 1800 feet wide, killing 250 people. Mr. Smith has formed the conclusion that notwith-

standing these examples, 30 pounds per square foot is sufficient wind pressure

to allow for in a working specification. As reasons for this conclusion, Mr.

Smith expresses doubts as to whether a

direct wind or gale ever exceeds this

pressure. Whirlwinds may exceed it, but the width of the pathway of maxi-

mum effort in these is usually very nar-

row. Mr. Smith has only found one ex

ample, already quoted, wherein the

path of pressure over 30 pounds per

square foot exceeded 60 feet wide. This pressure is in itself very unusual,

and referring more particularly to rail-

ly not much could be gained by mak

ing the bridge strong enough to resist a storm which would blow a train off it.

Napoleon and Maria Louisa.

The marriage excited the greatest in

the Princess passed, seemed to be strew-

ed with flowers. Paris almost leaped

description. It was embroidered

were filled with Malines laces, its value

being estimated at 500,000f. (about £22,

Danube: "He enriches us

with what he most dearly values."

twelfth, the arms of Austria.

eleventh, the arms of the Empire. The

luminations were upon the most gorge-

which it gave rise, were endless.

vere very destructive, the one at Marsh-

se extraordinary pressures th

observations of wind pressure

oretty prisoner free.

constant Moon Sit for Her Likeness.

"Do you think I don't know the moor from a peeled orange?" was the half indignant, half laughing exclamation of a young lawyer who was shown a stere-oscopic picture of the earth's satelite in

at the end of the second day, and their the writer's presence.

Probably he is not the first intelligent person who has made the same mistake. his memory effectively by notes. At In truth, a common photograph of the the close of the testimony the court inmoon does bear a striking resemblance to a peeled orange. The great crater. Tycho, looks like the nib whence the About the fiftieth hour one auricle of the heart appears, resembling a loop stem has been removed, and the long folded down upon itself. At the end of lines of trap rock, or whatever they may be, that radiate from the crater, seventy hours symptoms of the wings resemble the whitish streaks making the divisions of the orange. But in larger and better photographs, and esone for the bill, and the other two for pecially in those taken at one of the quarters, instead of at full moon, all reemblance to an orange is gone. Where ready visible, approach nearer to the the line of daylight falls, the saucer shaped craters, with their sharp central heart, and the liver appears towards mountain peaks, and the long, jagged the fifth day. At the end of seven hours shadows east by lofty ranges are revealmore we see the lungs and stomach,

ed with surprising distinctiveness. Photographs of the moon are not mere scientific curiosities. They not only serve a useful purpose in astronomical research, but they have a com-mercial value. Few collections of stereoscopie views are destitute of one or more of the photographs. They are as popular as the pictures of some ac-tresses. The way these views are obtained is interesting. Everybody knows that a stereoscopic view of a person or a waterfall is got by combining two pictures of the object taken from diflittle around the corner, and the two combined make the object appear to stand out in life-like perspective. produce the same effect with the moon advantage is taken of the fact that she librates, or rolls a little upon her centre in swinging about the earth, so that at one time we see a little more of one side than usual, and at another time the other side. When two photographs of the moon taken at opposite librations are combined by the stereoscope, the lunar orb seems suspended before the

eyes like a ball that the hand can grasp. America is ahead of Europe in the art of celestial photography. English men of science, who, like all Englishmen. have a keen eye for the detection of special excellence in the work of their own countrymen, admit this. They say that the photographs of the moon taken by Lewis M. Rutherford of this city are better than those taken by their own Delarue, who is so conspicuous an astronomer that one of the oceans of the planet Mars has been named after him. Mr. Rutherford's lunar photographs are so fine that they can be sufficiently magnified to furnish a better view of the moon's rocky scenery than many ama-

In a paper before the American Society of Civil Engineers, Mr. C. Shaler teur astronomers can obtain with the full power of their telescopes. Everybody has seen what is called "the old moon in the new moon's arms." effects. He has personally visited the moon, only a few days old, appears as tracks of destructive storms as soon as a narrow crescent, the unillu portion of her orb is seen shining with faint, ashy light. This light comes ourpose of determining the maximum from the earth, and is reflected back by force and the width of the path of the the moon, just as a landscape is faintly visible in full moonshine. A few weeks storm in every instance. The most violent storm in Mr. Smith's records ago M. Janssen of Paris succeeded in was at East St. Louis, in 1871, when the wind over turned a locomotive, the maximum force developed in so doing light that sprang from the sun was refleeted from the fields and waters of the earth to the moon, was thrown back being 84 3 pounds per square foot. At Marshfield (Mo.) in 1880, a brick manfrom her stony surface to the earth again, and after this tripple journey yet went from Glasgow, in Scotland, to whom the Czar has a particular weakretained enough power to stamp the Belfast, and was one of the founders of ness, and to those distinguished by the sion was leveled, the force required being 58 pounds per square foot. Below

Moon photographs are taken by aid of telescopes, the prepared plate beof wind from 24 pounds to 31 pounds ing fixed at the focus of the instrument in the place of the eye piece. They are per square foot. Mr. Smith observes obtained only one or two inches in dithat in all his examples he has taken ameter, and have to be enlarged. Fine ones will bear being enlarged to a diameter of two or three feet. Mr. Ruth- war fever. I went to the recruiting of- who did not hide his disgust at the conerford uses a refracting telescope to photograph the moon, the object-glass being peculiarly corrected so that it focuses the actinil rays. Most other astronomical photographers use reflecting telescopes, in which a concave mirro takes the place of an object-glass.

The Moon is not the only celestial object whose picture can be taken. Photographs are also made of the Sun showing the spots and the phenomena of eclipses. Venus and Mercury have been photographed when in transi across the Sun's disk. Even stars can oe photographed, and recently Professor Draper of this city succeeded in photographing the great nebula of Orion, which astronomers believe to an enormous mass of gaseous matter, containing in itself the germs of future worlds and suns.

way bridges, it is stated that a loaded Trial by Jury. passenger train will leave the rails at this pressure of wind, and consequent-

Trial by jury proves the existence of free government; it is the exercise by the people of one branch of supreme power. When we say it founds or up olds it, we put the effect for the cause. But suppose its value for the conserva tion of liberty in the past were admitterest throughout Europe, and the feasts, the balls, the shows, the poetry, and the ed, it does not follow that it is needed addresses and other pieces in prose to now for the like purpose. Officials are powerless beyond constitutional limits. Vienna to Compiegne, the road by which Judges by the tenure of office are beyoud the influence of executive power, for joy. The civil ceremony in Paris took place on the first of April, and the and generally of the ballot-box. The end now to be sought is that the law, as religious ceremony followed. The robe in which the Empress appeared at the the expressed will of the people, should verywhere and always supreme and festival was so magnificent as to beggar uniterm in its administration.

And so we come to this vital question: Is justice according to fixed rules of law moralikely to be attained by our pres ent system, or by one in which both fact

obvious that they are greatly liable to error from the want of proper qualifications for the work they are to do. It was found in the beginning that the world's work could not be done without special preparation for special duties. Our neighbor may be a great man, but we do not call upon him to set a broken that is my first name.' 'Why,' said limb unless he has had the training of a Dufferin, 'he was indeed, until the day surgeon. Much as we may esteem our claim is set up to the estate we inherited and supposed our own. We never rather be Governor of Ohio, elected by system, by your own hand.' go to our shoemaker for a coat, nor to the voice of the people, than Governorour tailor for boots. In our late war, General of Canada by the favor of her we sometimes, when smarting under defeat, talked wildly about military gen- up and said: 'I have known Governor ius and West point machines; but in the Young for 25 years, and can youch for end the value of military education was him as a brave soldier, and in the last

who early in the war, by political influence or otherwise, obtained independent commands in the army for the most part failed miserably, involving country in vast loss and suffering. average juryman is unaccustomed to thought. He has never learned by practice to weigh and compare evidence, nor to judge of the truthfulness of witnesses. In protracted trials it is impossible for him to carry the testimony in his memory, or to aid structs him in the law applicable to the case, and then it becomes his duty to make up his verdict by applying as best he may legal principles often imperfectly understood to testimony imperfectly remembered. We should not set a man to cultivate a farm or make a shoe with out practical acquaintance with his work. We should expect nothing from him but failure, if his preparation had been only a lecture or a course of lectures. And yet we set jurors to the performance of the most responsible and difficult of all duties, with such preparation and aid only as they can receive from the arguments of the lawyers

and the charge of the court. Again, the juryman is impressed into the service. Often he brings with him the cares of the business from which he was taken; and if anxiety about the harvesting, the notes that must be paid before the banks close, or the conduct of the boy who thinks "epsom salts means oxalic acid" distracts his attention, he will console himself by the re flection that his responsibility is shared

by eleven others. On the other hand, the judge brings to the work a mind disciplined by years ferent standpoints, so that each shows a little around the corner, and the two practice. His knowledge of law enables him to see what facts are to be proved and on which of the parties rests the burden of proving them, and so, as each witness delivers his testimony, to appreciate its probative value. Practice taught him to read witnesses. For him not words only, but the manner, the tone, the gesture, the countenance, have force and meaning. He is not likely to be misled. He has opportunity to take full notes, if need be, and afterwards to revise and compare the statements of witnesses. The duties of his office are his work. His attention is not distracted by outside cares.

So much for the relative capacity of udge and jury to administer justice.

AN EX-GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

in Interesting Early History of Thomas I. Young -- A Schoolmate of Dufferin. "Oh," said Young, "Sherman is too erratic. He is very opinionated on a great variety of questions, and wants his own way. Yet, he is a brave, brainy man. I was in Sherman's battery in the Mexican War, and have known him ever since that time. One night at the White House Lord Dufferin came in-a When the fellow-townsman of mine in Irelandand Sherman said that he had known plays and games. One of the diverme twenty-five years."

The question was asked whether omething had not been published on that matter, and the Governor was

"I was born in Killalea, in the north which was a source of discontent-to of Ireland," said Young, "and came to arrange things in such a way as to make bleached them. My mother's family daughter of the Minister. She got to had seen seven generations in Ireland. I came to this country in 1846, and out of her turn. Her lot was the most lived in Cedar street, New York. The magnificent of all. It had been bought Mexican War broke out and I took the fice in Cedar street, now down in the tretemps. Every one else enjoyed it. heart of the Wall-street portion, and asked to be enlisted, giving my age as the whole evening. The lot brought three years older than I was. The United States officer said, 'My boy, you had better go to school again. 'No.' said L 'I wish to enlist as a bugler. I can read music.' He told me to come again next day, and I went, and was accepted, and and when I got to Vera Cruz was consigned to Sherman's battery. My people settled in northern Pennsylvania. I became a sergeant in the battery, but gravitated to Ohio."

"How did Dufferin and you come to know each other?" said the Scotchman. "Well, I was at the White House one night when there was a sort of party. and was talking polities to President Hayes, when he said to me: 'There comes a gentleman I shall have to talk to. It is Lord Dufferin, with Sir Edward Thornton, one of the British Legation.' 'Is that Dufferin?' said I. 'Why, I went to school with him.' 'You new anecdote of Washington-one which did?' said Hayes; 'I will tell him so.' Quite a circle formed around the President and his guest, who had already declined any greater entertainment at the White House, but had come that evening to say that he would like to see the cast room lighted up. I was introduced to Governor Young, with the remark that I had been in school with the room, when a young man, who I him. Dufferin looked at me and said: knew had taken instructions under 'Where did we meet?' 'I was born in Laboulaye, in Paris, approached me, the same town with you, Lord Dufferin, and said that what I had urged in resaid I, at Killalea, in the county of gard to the bi-cameral system reminded blank.' You were? What is your him of a story which he had heard name again, please?' 'Young,' said I, Laboulaye relate. I was interested, of 'I don't recollect any such name among course, and, as the class gathered athe tenantry.' 'Perhaps not, my lord, because you were very young when I ing:knew you at Mrs. McCoy's school.' 'Now I know you must have known me that Jefferson, who had become so com-

What was the name of your father?" His name was Hugh Young, a music- at Mount Vernon, and, in the course of teacher. My uncle was your attorney the conversation that ensued, the comfor sometime. Thomas Lowery, and parative excellence of the two systems he died.' He then turned to the Presiphysician, we do not ask his advice when dent and said: 'Mr. President, what a wonderful country is this! I would the superior excellence of the bi-cameral Majesty. General Sherman here spoke

up, said Young, 'whom I had never known to give me the least compliment in his life before, and said: 'And I will rouch for Governor Young as a statesman, too.' Dufferin asked me if I had ever been in Ireland, and I said no-not since I came from there, but I had been in Europe. He took Mrs. Hayes on one arm and got me by the other, and says: 'Come down, my schoolmate,' and so we walked through the east room. He took my name there on a card, and made me promise that if I ever went to Ireland I would be a guest of the eastle in the shadow of which I was born, in a little stone house."

Not a Wash.

One morning an officer walked ar old vagrant to the Central Station, Detroit, to have his case attended to, and he was locked up in a cell with a prisoner arrested at an earlier hour. The two looked at each other pretty hard for a minute and then the last arrival

"My name is Stevens." "And mine is Thomas," replyed the "Well, Thomas, what are you here

"Vagrancy."
"No! So'm I. I was awfully affraid ou were in here for some high-toned offence and wouldn't care for my company. How's your clothes?" Very poor.

"Good! So are mine. Got any mon-

"Neither have I. Will anybody help on out ?" "No." "Splendid: We'll both go up together. Have you had good wash this

spring?" 'Not a wash." "Neither have I. Hanged if there isn't a bond of sympathy between us! What will you do after we get out of

"I'm going to tramp." "Are you? That's my line exactly, and we'll go snooks and work alternate iouses; Say, Thomas!"

"We're in luck; Ninety-times out of a undred and one of us would have turned out to be a bank defaulter or an embezzling clerk who'd have sneered at our clothing, found fault with our English and wanted to wash three times a day. Say Thomas, let's embrace and go halves on tobacco."

Thomas being willing, they embraced and made a fair division of the last

Killing Dull Time at Court.

In Lent at Vienna in 1814, Talleyrand writes: "We do not know, dancing being out of the question, how to pass our time here. The great people have, to cheat duliness, recourse to all sorts of tisements which fashion has taken up is the drawing-room lottery. Each person invited to the drawing sends a lot. Nobody, therefore, is without a pressed about his birthplace. A Scotch- prize. There was a lottery of this ins wid prayer, nor do we close by singago at Janssen of Paris succeeded in man was present, and they fell to comspecies recently at the Princess Ester-in' de Doxology, but neberdeless I am showed this phenomenon clearly. So paring notes. hazy's. She took a great deal of carethis country in 1847. My grandfather the grandest lots fall to the ladies for gatory has all been wiped out an Heafaint picture of lunar landscape upon a the linen trade there. He was what is King of Prussia. But this combination My friends you am badly mistaken the ring where the tickets were and drew and fetched by the Emperor of Russia, "No change has been made in regard Bad luck followed His Imperial Majesty by the Princess Aursburg, whom he admires immensely, was won, not by His Majesty, but by an aide-de-camp of "De ten commandments am all down the King of Prussia. Alexander I. wanted to take it from him. He even went considered jist as bad as eber. so far as to hint that it was destined for men are excused for payin' deir honest debts and supportin' deir families. "I can't fin' whar a poo' man, or a His Majesty himself. The aide-de-camp replied that it was too precious, coming from the lovely being who had thrown

A New Anecdote of Washington.

was new to the place.

He was still pressed, and, driven into a

corner, flatly refused. The company

was enchanted. But the Emperor-

well he is beginning to think that the

The late Francis Lieber, a distinguishexibits that great man's good sense;-"An incident of more than usual in-

terest occured to-day, after the class in constitutional law was dismissed, at the university. I had been lecturing upon the advantages of the bi-cameral system (two houses in one legislature), had dis missed the class, and was about to leave round, he proceeded with the follow-

"Laboulaye said in one of his lectures that Jefferson, who had become so completely imbued with French ideas as el-driver regards the deadly simoom as to that school. It was a Sunday school. legislation, one day visited Washington | der that the Greeks in prehistoric times came up for consideration. After con-siderable had been said on both sides, finally, at the tea-table, Washington, turning sharply to Jefferson, said,— " You, sir, have just demonstrated

not a little surprised. "You poured your tea from the saucer to cool. We want the bi-cameral end the value of military education was him as a brave soldier, and in the last wonderful cooler; and, by the time it is pended in the atmosphere, or the moon splendidly vindicated, while the civilians war as an officer.' Then Hayes spoke debated and modified by various a- as a great planetary body covered with

mendments there, it is much more likely to become an equitable law. No, we can't get along without the saucer in

"Jefferson, of course, saw that point had been made against his argument; but whether he was frank enough to say so, the story-teller did not relate

A Scrap Book. To keep a scrap book as it ought to

formation so that it can be readily obtained. To attain this very desirable and necessary end, every scrap book should be indexed. It is an unpleasant reflection to know that you have somewhere a certain article on a certain supject, and yet cannot find it. A carefully indexed book will obviate all this trouble. The size of a scrap book is another thing to be considered. A great many people prefer a number of small books, each one devoted to poetry, science, religion, or some other department of literature, rather than one large book in which everything is a conglom-erate mass. There can be no doubt but what this plan is a good one and well repays the trouble which it occasions. If one wishes, however, to perserve lengthy articles, such as appear in the magazines and reviews, a large book is demanded. Even in this case it is best to have the book divided into subjects. Slips of leather, properly labelled, ex-tending from the leaves will enable one to open the book readily at any desired The wide margin to a magazine article allows it to be put in a scrap book in an ingenious manner, as follows: In stead of tearing out the leaves at random, cut the binding of the magazine, and separate the pages you wish to preserve. This gives you the full benefit of the margin. Place the edge of the last page even with the edge of the scrap book, and paste the left margin down. Place the next page a little farther to the left, letting it almost lap over the other page, and so on untill all are in. A scrap book merely for quotations is best kept in the following manner. Head the page with a word indicating a certain subject, which word shall be duly index-Then follows the quotation and then the author's name. If carefully written, the book when filled will appear neat and in perfect order. If its tents have been well selected, it will be a valuable book of reference, and havquotations. Another plan, if one does not want the trouble of keeping a book, is to have a neat little case divided into compartments. These can be arranged either alphabetically or by subjects authors. Into them are made to fit little slips of paper on which the quota-

The New Version in the Lime Kiln Club.

"I take pleasure an' satisfaction," said the President as he held up a parcel, "in informin' you a worthy citizen of Detroit, who does not car' to have his financial fortunes they took some unique dis club about dis revised edishun. Some of you hab got de ideah dat purben enlarged twice ober, an' I have heard odders assert dat it didn't forbid coffee. The code was certainly a culyin', stealin', an' passin' off bad money. Hell is jist as hot as eber, an Heaben to do duty as a stay-law. hasn't got any mo' room. In lookin ober some of de changes las' night I se lected out a few paragraphs which have a gineral barin. Fur instance, it am jist as wicked to steal water-melyons as was last yeah or de yeah befo an' de skeereer de erap de bigger de wicked-

to loafin' aroun' de streets. De loafer am considered jist as mean an' low as eber he was, an I want to add my belief dat he will grow meaner in public es-timashun all de time.

heah widout change. Stealin' an' lyin' an' covetin' an' runnin' out nights am "I cant find any paragraph in which

poo' man's wife, white or black, am it into the lottery, to be surrendered, spected to sling on any pertickler style.
"Dog fights, chicken liften' polyticks. keerds fur money, an' hangin' aroun' fur drinks an' all such low biz ness am considered meaner dan eber. Fact is, I can't fin' any change whateber taste which reigns in the highest society is not so correct as he found it when he added to de strength of de brimstun an' de size of de pit, an' we want to keep right on in de straight path if we would ed jurist, gave in a letter to a friend a avoid it. Doan let any white man make you believe dat we's lost any gospel by dis revision, or dat Peter or Paul or Moses have undergone any change of specrit regardin' de ways of libin respectable an' dyin' honorably.

What is Mythology?

On the one hand, philology has shown that a myth is an attempt to explain ome natural phenomenon by endowing with human feelings and capacities the senseless factors in the phenomenon, as when the ancient Hindoo explained a thunder-storm as the smiting of Vritra by the unerring shafts of Indra. On the other hand, a brief survey of barbaric superstitions has shown how uncultured man, by the best use he could make of his rude common sense, has invariably come to regard all objects as endowe with souls, and all nature as peopled with supra-human entities shaped after the general pattern of humanity. Thus is suggested a natural mode of genesis for the personifications of which mytholshould have personified the wind a Hermes, or the sun as an unerring archer, or an unwearying traveler, or an invincible hero. When we know that som people believe pots and kettles to have souls that live hereafter, there is not much difficulty in understanding how other people may have deified the blue sky as the sire of gods and men. We see, moreover, that these personifying stories are not parables nor allegories, but sober explanations of natural phenomena. Where we have recourse to some elabor ate scientific theorem, the ancient was content with telling a myth. system to cool things. A measure originates in one house, and in heat is passed. The other house will serve as a clouds as masses of watery vapor sus-

extinct volcanoes. In primeval times i was much simpler to call the cloud rock, or a huge bird, or a Centaur, and to burn incense to the moon as the chaste goddess Artemis of the silver bow. Thus the study of mythology, when pursued on the wide scale indicated in the present paper, throws light of no uncertain character on the thoughts and mental habits of primitive men, as well as on countless superstitions beliefs and cus-toms which have survived in relatively be kept involves considerable time and care. It can and should be made not high stages of culture. And perhaps there is no better evidence of the proonly a well-spring of pleasure in the foundly philosophic character of con-temporary scholarship than the pains which it is taking to investigate methodhouse, but a source of valuable information. The first thing is to have the inically the legends and sayings which formerly were either thought unworthy of serious study, or were treated as sub-jects for idle and arbitrary speculation.

Big Water on the Mississippi in 1844.

orlbner for July. Life in the Mississippi swamp is uniue, but perhaps never so much so as during that memorable summer. The shallowest water, for indefinite miles in any direction, was two feet deep, the nearest land, the "Hills of the saw," thirty miles away. The mules were quartered on the upper floor of the gin-house; the cattle had been all drowned long ago; planter, negroes and overseer were confined in their respec-tive domiciles; the grist-mill was under water, and there was no means of preparing corn for culinary purposes cept a wooden hominy-mortar. og-and-hominy diet (so highly exrolled by some people who have never lived on it) was adopted of necessity. he former being represented by mess pork, salter than tongue can tell. were no visitors, except now and then a sociable snake, which, no doubt bored by swimming around indefinately in the overflow, and craving even human companionship, would glide up on the gallery of some of the houses. There was no means of locomotion except the skiff and the humble but ever serviceable dug-out-nowhere to go and nobody within a day's journey otherwise or more comfortably situated. The only sense of sympathy from without was had from remote and infrequent glimpses of the gallant steamer "J. M. White," which, leaping from point to point, made better time from New Oreans to St. Louis than was ever made before or for many years after.

That year, nineteen plantations out of twenty failed to produce a single pound of cotton or a single bushel of corn, and ing been compiled with reference to one's individual tastes, possesses far more interest than any ordinary book of they were, to say the least, malcontent. when the flood was over and the swamp Noahs came out of their respective arks, They were not ruined, of course, but they had lost a whole year's gross income. Moreover, the prestige of the swamp as a cotton country was wofully diminished. The planters in the "Hills," as the uplands are denominated, began to hold up their heads, no longer overcrowed by the extraordinary crops alleged to have been heretofore

produced in the swamp. The swamp-planters set to work to redeem the disaster, and to provide, as far as possible, against its recurrence. financial fortunes they took some unique name menshun'd, has presented dis remeasures. There is a tradition that, vised edishun of de Bible to de Lime at a public meeting held in Greenville, Kiln Club. We do not open our meet- Miss., in October, 1844, among other was gravely and unanimously adopted to the effect that a demand of payment by all. Dar has been considuble talk in within twelve months from that date of any debt, great or small, upon any planter who had been overflowed, that year, should be considered distinctly rious institution, but probably this is the only instance in which it was expected

The Winning of Wealth.

er for July. We believe the winning of wealth to be a perfectly legitimate pursuit. Wealth has great and beneficent uses, and the world would go very slowly if money could not be accumulated in wise and enterprising hands; but wealth may be used to make all men near it prosperous and happy, or it may be used to make them poor and miserable. When a rich man is only excited by his wealth with the desire to be richer, and goes on to exact larger profits and to grind the faces of the poor, in order that he may be superfluously rich, he becomes inhusman and unchristian. The Christian use of wealth is what we need in this country and in all countries. It is not that wealth does not give in charity. ' It is not that wealth is not sufficiently taxed for the support of those who are wrecked in health or fortune, but it is that wealth does not give the people a chance to escape from poverty; that it does not share its chances with the poor. and point the pathway for the poor towhich lets up on a man from bein' ward prosperity. As a rule, wealth is plum up an' down squar' an honest wid only brotherly toward wealth, and the ward prosperity. As a rule, wealth is le world. Dey have changed de word poor man feels himself cut off from 'Hell' to 'Hades,' but at de same time sympathy with those who have the power of winning money. We may rest as-sured of one thing, namely, that the poor in the future will insist on being recognized. If they are not recognized -if they are ignored in the mad greed for wealth at any cost to them—they will make the future a troubled and terrible one for our children and our children's children.

SAGO APPLE PUDDING .- One quart of boiling water turned upon a cup of pearl sago. Have your pudding dish tilled with apples pared and quartered, stir the sago well, and turn over the apple; bake, and eat with sauce.

Wanted.—A good housekeeper, one strong, neat and willing to work. A permanent position, at good wages. Address, H. W., 122 Printing Block,

